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(5 April 48)

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Statement for Congressional Committee

1. The authority granted by the provisions of Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Senate Bill No. \_\_\_\_\_ are required by virtue of the widespread operations of the Central Intelligence Agency throughout the world. The provisions substantially are those provided in the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

2. Personnel of CIA are located at stations throughout the world. A great many of the stations are located in countries where adequate medical facilities are completely absent. The sanitary conditions of the areas involved create an additional hazard. Thus the need for authority to transport individuals from their station where facilities are lacking to the nearest point where adequate treatment can be furnished is emphasized by the above conditions.

3. The facts of three particular cases are reported below: 25X1A6A

a. Mr. A arrived on 12 April 1947 in [redacted] where he was to perform duty alone since there is no station part in the area. The latter of March 1948, we were advised by cable that Mr. A had entered a hospital for treatment for amoebic dysentery. The cable stated briefly that the treatment would be very expensive and would require about two weeks hospitalization. The adequacy of the facilities have not been determined at this time. Amoebic dysentery is prevalent in many areas where proper sanitary conditions are not present.

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b. Mr. B arrived at [redacted]

1947. On 8 January 1948, a request was received for travel to [redacted] for treatment STAT for amoebic dysentery. It was stated that local treatment would be ineffective due to inadequate facilities, and that the illness was undermining working efficiency. In this instance, Mr. B traveled by commercial aircraft, leaving his station on 12 January 1948 and returning on 31 January 1948.

25X1A6A c. Mr. C arrived overseas on 3 January 1947 at his station in [redacted]. In the middle of August 1947, he developed pains in the right lung which eventually were diagnosed as tuberculosis. On or about 18 November 1947, the physician treating Mr. C advised immediate hospitalization in the United States. It was necessary to bring Mr. C from [redacted]

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[redacted] In this instance, government aircraft was utilized. Mr. C was then transported to Oakland, Cal. by Naval Air Transport Service. NATS was used since the area involved was under control of the Navy. In <sup>this</sup> such case, there will be required reimbursement by the Navy for the transportation involved. Mr. C is hospitalized in a Veterans' Administration Hospital [redacted]

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4. The above cases are typical of those which do occur with the personnel assigned abroad. Those cases requiring hospitalization of short duration should be handled entirely within the Agency due to the security aspects involved in

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attempting to process a claim to the Bureau of Employees' Compensation. In many instances it would not be possible to establish that the illness was a direct result of service by the individual for the United States Government. The Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Federal Security Agency, has been entirely cooperative in working with the Central Intelligence Agency in an effort to preserve security. Those cases where permanent disability or death is involved will be processed through the Bureau by means of a special arrangement previously established.

5. It appears that it is the responsibility of the United States Government to give adequate protection to its employees where the employees are placed in areas throughout the world where they are unable to secure adequate treatment and where the risks of disease are greater. Therefore the expenses involved in getting such an individual to the nearest location where adequate facilities are available, and the treatment at such place, are the responsibility of the United States Government.

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